STORE CLOSED A HALF DAY TOMORROW.

HURSDAY IS OUR BANNER BARGAIN DAY—this week it falls on a holiday. To make the half day's business as big as possible, we offer Bargains of the strongest and most irresistible kind. The savings are considerable on each item. Wise shoppers will read and come here tomorrow morning.

A beautiful assortment of Ladies' Shirt Walst Hats, trimmed in novelty dotted silks; no two exactly alike;

better than any \$1.50 Hat in the city. Boys' Sailor Wash 23c. These are made of crash, neatly trimmed with navy blue duck; sizes 3 to 8 years of age; actually worth 60c. a suit. A special inducement to

crowd the boys' department, for tomorrow's half-day business, 23c. a suit. 50c. Taffeta Silks, 39c. For Bargain Thursday we will sell the 50c, quality Black Taffeta Silk heavy weight and lustrous; strictly all pure silk of the rustling kild, for 39c.

Dress Ginghams, 578c. 2 cases of Dress Gingbams in a large assortment
of new patterns in stripes
and checks - suitable for
ladies' waists and children's
dresses. Regular 8c. Ginghams. A good value
for 55c vard

10c. Embroider- 376c. A new lot just arrived to replenish our big sale of Laces. Beautiful variety of Torchon and Pt. de Paris Laces and Insertings some in the much-desired matched sets up to 4 inches wide. Regular 10c. value, 37sc.

chiefs = = = = A surprising assertment for Bar-gain Thursday at this price, includ-ing some embroidered in four cor-ners; also pure linen hemstitched and Japonette, with silk initials, Your pick for Bargain Thursday, 5c.

lOc. Handker-

Window Shades = Genuine Capital Opaque Window Shades, all colors, with fixtures, ready to hang—the best 25c. Shade—not seconds—for Bargain Thursday, 19c.

#7-We make Shades to order. Our prices will save you considerable.

49c. Muslin Wear,
one lot of Lacies' Muslin and Cambric Underwear, comprising Gowns, French style in Corset Covers, Umbrella Drawers, Long and Short Skirts,
Chemise and Colored Percale Dresses, 49c. values-for Bargain Thursday, 33c

Wash Skirts = = \$ 1 .98 For Bargain Thursday only—
choice of Polka Dot Duck
Skirts, in black and blue
grounds, with double raffles,
and White Piques with lace
inserting; also Linen Crash and Irish Linen
States Values 27 00 Skirts. Values, \$3.00.

Shirt Waist 98c. Children's 25c. Para = 9c sols = = = = = 9c DECORATION DAY SPECIAL!

Between the heurs of 8 and 1 o'clock temorrow we will place, on sale 1,000 Children's Fancy Parasols, full 14 inches, in nearly all colors, natural handles. Actual value, 25c., for 9c.

39c. & 50c. Neck= 25<sup>c</sup>. wear = = = = 25 The new Pique and Lawn
Automobile Ties, with lace
tab; Pique Stock Collars, with
faney madras bow, and four-inhand ties attached; also Lawn
Sailor Collars, with revers, made with dainty
lace and inserting and numerous other novelties. One grand lot for 25c.

15c. Taffeta Rib= 734c. bon, yard = = = 734c. 350 pieces of All-silk Taffeta Ribbon, in white, light
blue, pink and violet. Nos.
7, 9, 12 and 16. All good
shades. Not remnants — as
many yards as you want. Values up to 15c.
For Bargain Thursday, 7%c. yard,

\$1.00 Washable 75°. Ladies' guaranteed Washable Chamois Gloves; two-clasp; our regular \$1.00 quality for Bargain Thursday, 75c,

10c. Paints and  $\neg \parallel / c.$ Stains = = = = 172 For Bargain Thursday we will sell our "Reliable" House Paints, all colors, ready mixed—the regular loc. size—also Floor Stains—for 7½c. Basement store.

Children's Slip 73°. Another lot of Misses' and Children's Kid Oxfords and Patent Leather Strap Slippers; neat, dressy and good wearing; spring heels; all sizes to 2; unlimited choice for Bargain Thursday, 73c.

50c. Black Dress 20c. 38-inch All-wool Black Storm and Imperial Serges; good qualities; also a lot of Black All-wool Challies and Nun's Veilings; 50c. values; all wool; for 29c. yard.

12½c. Towels = 9½c. 100 dozen extra heavy Turkish Towels, 19x45; made by the Star and Crescent mills; all pure white. Regularly sells for 12½c.—for one day, 9½c.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

## \* SPRING CLEARANCE must go; and in order to induce you to take them SALE.

We must make room; the Pianos now we have

PRICES LOW and TERMS EASY. SQUARE PIANOS:

Chickering, modern improvements - - \$150 Steinway = = = = = = = = = \$150 Fischer = = = = = = = = = = \$150 Guild and many others, from \$25 up. UPRIGHT PIANOS: Decker Bros. = = = = = = = = = \$250 Henry F. Miller - - - - - - - - \$225 Boothe Bros. - - - - - - \$200 BABY GRAND Chickering-Fine Modern Instrument-

Regular Price, \$800—Only = = = \$300 SELF-PLAYING Wilcox & White Symphony Organ, with Lot of Music - - - - - \$150

NEW PIANOS at ALL PRICES. Come Now and Make Your Selection. JOHN F. ELLIS & CO.,

Chickering Piano Rooms, 937 Penna. Ave. N. W. 3

### THE STIEFF PIANO?

Touch and workmanship, Instantaneous repeating action, Fineness of finish,

Fifty-nine years of honest dealing. CHAS. M. STIEFF,
FACTORY WARE ROOMS,
521 11TH ST. N.W.
my29-tf J. C. CONLIFF, MANAGER.

# Lester Upright,

New Upright Pianos, \$200

Of the following well-known makes:
WEBER, FISCHER, IVERS & POND, ESTRY,
LUDWIG, FRANKLIN, YALE. Estey Organs, \$30-\$500. We guarantee to give you your money's worth, and before purchasing we will be pleased to have you call and examine OUR stock. We will make it pay you. Prices low. Terms easy. Special discount for cash. Old instruments taken in exchange. Tuning and Repairing. Complete line of Sheet Music and Musical Instruments.

Sanders & Stayman Co., 1327 F ST. N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 15 N. CHARLES ST., BALTIMORE, MD. my13-28,tf

Land Dedicated to the District. The board of trustees of the Memorial Church of the United Brethren in Christ of Washington. D. C., has dedicated to the District a part of lot 48 as an alley in block 10. Bloomingdale. The lot is situated at the northwest corner of North Capitol and R streets.

DAMAGED BY SEWER DIGGING.

Claim of Capital Traction Company Under Consideration. When the Tiber creek intersecting sewer was constructed across the Capitol grounds and across B street south, the tracks of the Capital Traction Company were damaged, depressed and disarranged for quite a distance as a result of the extensive excavations made. The company notified the sewer contractor of the damage, and he was requested to make the necessary repairs, but delayed doing so. The company was then authorized by the District Commissioners to make the repairs. The work was done by Contractor Saxton and a bill amounting to \$1,774.87 was presented to the Commissioners as a charge against the sewer contractor. A question arose between all the parties concerned as to certain items in the bill, notably a percentage

of profit charged. Much correspondence in regard to the matter has been indulged in, and today the District Commissioners granted a hearing in order that the facts might be presented in their proper light. At the hearing the Capital Traction Company was represented by Mr. R. Ross Perry, and Sewer Contrac-tor Murphy by Mr. M. J. Colbert. Both attorneys discussed the matter at some length. Expressions were also heard from Mr. B. E. McComb, the District superintendent of sewers, and Mr. J. T. Petty, the District auditor.

At the conclusion of the hearing Mr. Macfarland, president of the board, anneunced that the Commissioners would take the matter under advisement.

Favors Proposed Market. M. B. Newman of 2020 12th street northwest has written to the District Commissioners stating that in the writer's opinion the location of a market house at or near

#### OUR CHINESE TRADE

Review of Progress During the Past Decade.

GROWTH AT EXPENSE OF THE BRITISH

Government Likely to Regard Railways More Favorably.

IMPERIAL OFFICER'S VIEWS

The State Department has received, hrough Mr. Squiers, secretary of legation at Pekin, a copy of the official report of the commerce of China for the year 1900 prepared by imperial customs officers. Mr. Squiers notes the progress of United States commerce in China during the last ten years, and says that the gain is really much larger than is indicated in the report, inasmuch as a large part of American trade passes through Hong Kong and is separately credited to that port. The report contains the following gen-

eral statement of Chinese commerce: "The great expansion of China's foreign trade, shown by the statistics for 1899, was continued during the first half of 1900, but the disturbances in the north, which became serious in June, not only stopped for a time all trade at Niuchwang and Tien Tsin, which had shown such improvement during the previous year, but naturally had a depressing effect throughout the ports. The idea that the Boxer movement against the Christian converts could be successfully employed in the deliverance of the country from foreign dictation and interference was accepted by only a limited party in Pekin and by certain officials in the northern provinces.

Saved From a General War.

"Elsewhere, it was fortunately received save China from a general war, and trade went on as usual, hampered only by a want of confidence engendered by the uncertainty of the political outlook. In the south, a rebellion which at one time looked serious, was promptly suppressed by the authorities, but caused some disturbance to trade in the districts affected. Yangtze valley was kept wonderfully tranquil, and one or two abortive attempts at insurrection were immediately quelled. The power of the officials to preserve or der has never been more strikingly mani-fested. That trade was not more ruinously impeded, always excepting the actual area of hostilities, during a year which was so exceptionally trying to merchants and so full of unrest for the populace. shows its vitality and how quickly it will revive when peace is restored. We may hope that the Chinese government, under the pressure of circumstances, will now awake to the necessity of developing the resources of the country, and we shall then see China becoming more wealthy under the stimulus of apparent misfortunes. The strength of the Chinese lies in their industry and commercial aptitude, and not in their capacity for war, and the cultivation of friendly relations with foreign powers will serve them better than the vain policy of exclusion and resistance to

Increase in American Trade.

"The close of the decade offers a convennel (principally American) and cotton lastings, which are evidently increasing in favor. English shirtings and T cloths, with English drills, jeans and sheetings, have made no headway. Japanese cotton goods seem likely to find an enlarged market. English cotton yarn has not progressed, while Indian and Japanese yarns have advanced rapidly. The trades in woolen goods and metals are not growing. Candles, ce-ment, clocks and watches, aniline dyes, window glass, paints and perfumery have gradually increased in demand, while flour, kerosense oil, matches and soap have been imported in much larger quantities every

At Expense of British Trade. "As regards heavy cotton goods, the expansion in American manufactures at the expense of British is natural, and must be expected to continue. Indeed, it is remarkable that the Lancashire goods have held their own so well. The rapid growth of the cotton-weaving industry in America has resulted in a production in excess of domestic requirements, and America has ing indigenous cotton are all factors which will contribute to the future expansion of American trade. In fancy cotton goods, such as lastings, Lancashire can hold its own, as these goods are mostly manufactured from Egyptian cotton. English cotton yarn cannot be expected to make become an exporter under favorable conditions. Proximity to China, cheaper progress in the Chinese market against the competition of the Indian, Japanese and local mills. The demand is for low counts, and while the principal business of the English mills is in high-count yarns, the mills of India, Japan and China are provided with machinery specially arranged to meet the demand for coarse yarns in the eastern markets."

Imports for the Decade. Tables of the trade by ports are given,

showing that the imports increased from 134,640,288 haikwan taels in 1890 to 223,-791,888 taels in 1900; also, a statement of the value in pounds sterling, the taels having been converted at the average rate of exchange for each year. The sterling value for 1890 being \$169,949,373, and for 1900 \$169,034,956. The figures for 1899, it is true, were \$284,557,860, but that was a remarkable year. The report continues: "Reference to old price lists shows that silver prices generally have risen in sympathy with the fall in exchange, and the sterling conversions more fairly represent the course of trade than do the silver figures. At the same time, it must be remembered that the value of goods from the straits is not affected by sterling exchange while exchange with India, although the closing of the mints in 1893 forced up the value of the rupee, has not followed the exact course of exchange with Europe and America. Japan has now a gold standard, but the currency scheme adopted left her exchange with China almost at par. "In some directions, also, there has been

a reduction in the sterling cost of production, and the rise in silver prices has not quite kept pace with the fall in exchange. While, therefore, the sterling conversions are offered as interesting and as a better basis for comparison, it is not claimed that they are an entirely accurate index of the changes in the bulk of the trade. There has been an increase, and the Chinese are gradually purchasing more foreign goods and they are demanding a better class of cotton goods; but the table seems to show that, owing to defective means of communication and the cost of carriage, each port supplies only a restricted district. When populations of such districts are satisfied, trade stands still, except for such expansion as increase in their number and the profits of the trade enable the people to demand. When railways are built we shall see a great advance in the trade, not only because goods will penetrate farther, but because a large proportion of the cap-ital used in construction will be spent by the Chinese on foreign goods, to be paid

for eventually by exports. Increase in Exports.

"As to the principal exports in the last ten years, nearly every article shows a large increase. Bristles, fans, feathers. hemp, hides, mats and matting, oils, rhubarb, sesamum seed, skins, tobacco and wool are all progressing trades. Silk, with the exception of steam filature silk, does not show a healthy expansion, and is not likely to do so unless the disease among likely to do so unless the disease among the worms is taken in hand. Black tea has fallen away, but green tea has held its ground, while brick tea has improved. The considerable trade across the Russian frontier and the export of tea, etc., to Tibet do good.

Cordance with law and under strict advice by eminent counsel. I notice the law does not suit Mr. Brandenburg and that he recommends a change. However, the change will come too late to do his clients any tier and the export of tea, etc., to Tibet do

not come within the constance of the customs, and these returns thus fall to give complete statistics of China's exports.

complete statistics of ochina's exports. There is every reason to expect that the trade in sundries will continue to expand, even supposing that hothfrig is done to encourage the export of tea and silk.

"The total revenue for 1900 was \$1.45.
282. being \$2,729,534 less than in 1899, the highest on record.

"One would naturally have expected a disastrous commercial panic, with heavy failures, but the year has been, generally speaking, a fairly good though anxious one. Trade was so brisk during the first six months of 1900, and revived so strongly toward the close, that, centrary to all expectations, the value of the foreign trade was well up to the average of late years, although naturally falling short of such although naturally falling short of such an exceptional year as 1890.

Railways Favorably Regarded. "At Niuchwang such astonishing progress was shown previous to the disturbances that a rapid recovery may be looked for. Tien Tsin may possibly be adversely affected for some little time, but it is just as likely that the profits of the military occupation and the wide distribution of hoarded wealth which has taken place will lead to an early increase of trade there. Personal experience is more persuasive than advice, and the Chinese government will probably be more disposed to regard with favor the extension of railways since the arduous journey of the court to Hsi-an, to which place supplies came very slowly and suffered considerably in bulk on the road. Famine, too, has come under their immediate notice, and the people were perishing around them without hope of the relief which railways could have brought. Whatever changes may result from the events of 1900, whatever readjustments may take place in the share of the trade taken by each country, it may be confidently expected that the foreign commerce of China, as a whole, will continue the expansion which was a marked in 1800 was so marked in 1899.

"In the United States it was believed that the Boxer troubles would interfere with the tea export, and the closing of the Tien Tsin route to Russian buyers threw a quantity of common teas on the market at low prices. Speculators therefore bought largey for America, where the markets have een overstocked.

Disastrous to Silk.

"The year was disastrous for the silk trade. Anticipations of the consumption which would result from the Paris exposition were not fully realized, and overproduction in Europe and America caused a with a skepticism which proved sufficient to weak demand and low prices. This was the more disappointing because the crop was a good one. The competition of Japan was severely felt. It is estimated that one-third of the production of the Chinese steam filatures remains unsold, and there seems no prospect of an immediate improvement in the market.'

FORMATION OF COUNCIL.

Representatives of Building Trades

Considering the Question. Delegates from sixteen organizations, representing thirteen of the local building trades, met last evening at No. 623 Louisiana avenue for the purpose of devising a plan for the formation of a council of the building trades. The conference was secured mainly through the efforts of the local Plumbers and Gasfitters' Association, which, several weeks ago, invited the various, building trades to confer for the purpose stated. The meeting was presided over by J. F. Kelly, president of the Plumbers and Gasfitters Association, and Charles W. Winslow of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers was secretary. The question of the formation of a council was generally discussed and a majority of those present reported their organiza-tions as favorable to the proposition. Of the eighteen delegates eight were uninstructed, while ten organizations were reient opportunity for a general review of the progress of trade. The record of the progress of trade. The record of the upon these propositions there was a unaprincipal articles imported from 1891 to 1900 shows that, with some exceptions, the trade in cotton piece goods has remained practically stationary, and in some items has even fallen off. The exceptions are American drills, jeans and sheetings. American drills, jeans and sheetings, our building trades for ratification or re-

The questions proposed are: Shall a council be formed composed exclusively of the building crafts? t, Shallo it be maintained without charter from National Building Trades Council? The adoption of a local council working card. Shall the council be composed only of those organizations hav-ing national or international craft affiliation or shall all building trades organiza-

tions be admitted? The last proposition involves the admission and recognition of four local trade sion and recognition of four local trade organizations which have no national craft affiliation. These are Mt. Vernon Assembly, 1798, Knights of Labor, Painters; Carpenters' Assembly, 1748, Knights of Labor; Paper Hangers' Assembly, Knights of Labor, and Carpenters' Union, No. 1.

The purpose of the cards, it is stated, is to confine the work of building construction exclusively to the members of

struction exclusively to the members of those organizations allied with the council. those organizations affied with the council. During the several years of the existence of a council, which was disrupted last March a year ago, the question of a card was submitted several times to the various locals, but did not receive a favorable response. It is said by those most interested in organizing a council the efficiency of a combination of the council the efficiency of a combination of the council th he various local bodies they will favorably consider the propositions which will be submitted by the conference held last evening.

Of the twenty-five organizations of the building trades the following representa-tives were present: T. Hartman, Amalga-mated Society of Carpenters; C. W. Win-slew, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union: J. Scholes, Carpenters' Assembly, 1748, K. of L.; W. A. Dyne, Eccentric Engineers, K. of L.; J. J. Crowley, Granite Cutters' Branch; Milford Spohn, Bricklayers' Union, No. 1; John Lewis, Hod Carriers' Union, No. 2; W. E. Kennedy, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Walter Thompson, Mosaic and Encaustic Tilelayers; J. F. Kelly, Plumbers and Gasfitters' Association; William Pickers, Journeymen of the import trade, it is shown, has not increased during the decade—the figures Steam and Hot Water Fitters; J. L. Wilson, Carpenters' Union, 190; J. Craft, Hoisting Engineers' Association; Samuel Preston, Hod Carriers' Union, No. 1; C. L. Hickman, Paper Hangers' Assembly, K. of L.; John Lorch, Steam Engineers' Union,

> The conference adjourned to meet June 18, when the vote of the various organizations will be announced and further action

Reserve Engine No. 7 Returned.

The board of fire wardens of Alexandria returned to the District today the reserve steamer, No. 7, which was loaned the department of the Virginia city by the local department twenty days ago. At that time both Alexandria fire engines were out of order. One is now in active service and as the term of the loan of the Washington engine had expired it was returned in accordance with the agreement. The Commissioners would have extended the loan of the engine but for the fact that one of the load reserve. the local reserve steamers is to be sent away in a few days for general overhauling.

Bellamy Society Meeting. The Bellamy Society has completed arrangements for a meeting to be held this

evening in the parlors of the East Washington Y. M. C. A. at 8 ofclock. Mr. John L. McCreery will deliver a brief address and other features of the meeting will be a public debate, followed by a free discus-

The Bryan-Robbins Case. To the Editor of The Evening Star:

I notice in an interview with Clarence A. Brandenburg published in Monday's Star, he being one of the attorneys for C. C. Bryan and Zenas C. Robbins, arrested yesterday morning for perjury, he is made to say that "this is the most outrageous case of officious intermeddling by an outsider that ever came under my observation." His statement, to say the least, is incorrect, as I represent a large share of the creditors in what are known as the Towles cases. Nothing has been done only in ac-

Men's and Boys' Furnishings,

Ladies' Gloves and Hosiery,

To the Public: We shall, in September, 1902, occupy one of the largest buildings devoted to retail business in New York City, covering the block between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, on the west side of Broadway. An entire new building, seven stories in height, will be erected exclusively for our uses. The upper floors will be utilized by our designers, cutters and tailors, where we shall manufacture for our

We Shall Be Closed All Day Tomorrow (Decoration Day).

Washington, Indianapolis and New York Stores. With a view of centralizing purchases and harmonizing the stocks of all our stores, we shall hereafter confine ourselves exclusively to the following lines:

Men's Clothing, Boys' Clothing, Men's and Boys' Hats,

Shoes, Sporting and Athletic Goods, Liveries and Uniforms, Tailoring,

Leather Goods. To accomplish this concentration of effort we have this day disposed of the following stocks to Messrs. S. Kann, Sons & Co., and transferred

to them the leases of the Smith building, wherein have been located these Ladies' and Misses' Ready-to-wear Garments,

Corsets and Underwear. Ladies' Neckwear. . Infants' Wear. Linings and Notions, Millinery, Toilet Articles. Ribbons, Jewelry, Laces and Veilings, Stationery and Souvenirs. Embroideries, Toys, Dolls and Games, Dress Trimmings, China and Housefurnishings, Wash Goods and Linens, Upholstery, Rugs and Mat-Dress Goods and Silks, tings,

We make this statement to the public, who have loyally sustained us during the thirty-four years of our career here, assuring them that with the superior facilities we have planned for the future, their continued confidence and patronage will be served more zealously than ever. For, with abolishing such departments as will not be included in the Saks system, we gain room to greatly enlarge and strengthen those that are

retained-making this the largest exclusively Men's and Boys' Outfit-

ting House south of New York. Respectfully,

Saks and Company.

Beds and Bedwear.

May 28, 1901.

PENNSYLVANIA HALL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Ohio, is designed to stand as a monument to the College of History, which was built

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY TO HAVE

Directs Construction of Ohio College of Government and Pennsylvania Hall of Administration

The building committee of the American organization and for other purposes, and as a result of the deliberations the construction of two new marble structuresthe Ohio College of Government and the Pennsylvania Hall of Administration-will be commenced at an early date. The committee was empowered by the board of trustees to proceed with these buildings in

Cobb, subject to the approval of the com-

mittee. Mr. Cobb has already made pre-liminary and outline studies for both struc-

tures, and is now at work upon the more detailed portions necessary before actual

The College of Government, toward which

contributions have been made by citizens of

to the generosity and patriotism of that great state. It will be known as the Ohio

building. In its spacious halls and apart-ments it is intended to house five post-

graduate schools comprised under the one

(1), the school of diplomacy; (2), the school of international law and arbitration; (3),

the school of constitutional law; (4), the

LAUREL NEWS.

Boy Bitten by Gray Wolf-Operations

of Water Board.

While engaged in repairing the cage of a

young gray wolf, at the kennels of Weeks

& Turner, near this place, Frank Merson,

a lad about twelve years of age, was

severely bitten on the right hand and fore-

arm by the animal, Monday evening last.

The boy got his arm in the cage in some

manner, and in struggling to free himself

attracted the attention of the wolf, which

sprang toward him and tore the flesh from

the nalm and back of the hand, and also

badly lacerated the muscles of the arm.

The animal is a late acquisition on the

place, and is to be used, it is stated, for

the purpose of training the wolf hounds en

the farm. Young Merson was brought here

and received medical attention, and his

condition last night was very satisfactory to the physician having the case in charge.

Ill health caused the resignation from the water board of Mr. John W. Whiteside, and a special meeting of the town council was

a special meeting of the town council was called for the purpose of acting on the same and for appointing his successor. Mr. George Earle was chosen to fill the place caused by the withdrawal of Mr. Whiteside.

At the meeting of the board held last night, at the residence of Mr. Charles H. Stan-

ley, Mr. Earle participated. It was decided at the meeting to procure

It was decided at the meeting to procure the water for the town from the lake cn the Van Tyne property. The question of definitely fixing the situation of the supply dam has been before the board for a long time, and was finally decided last night. The engineer submitted plans for the discharge of all surface water, and the means

to be adopted are to build a trench about the lake, which will ward off all surface water, conveying them through a pipe to a

LAUREL, Md., May 29, 1901.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

prerations are begun.

WILL ERECTTWO BUILDINGS school of municipal government; (5), the school of civics.

The Pennsylvania Hall of Administration will be of marble and will be one of the most imposing buildings in the group. It will contain a great lecture hall and the offices of the administrators of the uni-

Made Possible by Subscriptions. The accumulated subscriptions of a large number of donors have made it possible to take this advanced step in the progress of the university. It will greatly delight thou-

sands who have already shown their faith by their works, and will stimulate them to University held a meeting yesterday for still larger interest and gifts. The circle of helping friends will also be enlarged by this new proof of the broad and far-reaching purposes of the founders and promoters of this most recent institution for special research, for post-graduate courses, and for the higher professional training at present Americans go abroad to find in the capitals and universities of Europe.

The work of opening and grading Neharmony with the plans of Mr. Henry Ives braska avenue has already been begun

and has made good progress on the east line of the splendid site of the American University. The trustees of the institution

University. The trustees of the institution have purchased from Mr. C. C. Glover the land lying along its original boundary between the Loughborough road and Nebraska avenue, and the extension of the latter

thoroughfare will bring it precisely parallel

with reference to this new boundary, and

will hereafter appear to passers-by in har-

mony with the highway.

The building committee of the university consists of Bishop John F. Hurst, chan-

cellor; Mr. Matthew G. Emery, Mr. John E. Herrell, Mr. Andrew B. Duvall and Dr.

Wilbur L. Davidson, secretary of the uni-

outlet. Means will also be adopted for the

proper disposal of the standing water, so that the comparatively pure water of the

stream, which has its source in springs in the neighborhood of the Brashears prop-erty, can be secured for the town's con-

The wet spell now prevailing here has impeded all work on the equipment of the water system for the town. The work on the stand pipe in the western part of the

town has also been stopped. The contrac-tors have the work well under way, and if



IRRIGATION IN ARID REGIONS. Western People Believe They Have

Gained Friends at Court. Western people believe that the trip of the President and his cabinet across the continent will be of great benefit to them in their future efforts to secure substantial aid from Congress for the utilization of the scanty waters of that section for irrigation purposes. The President was not unfamiliar with the gigantic arid region of the western country before this trip, as he had been to California on a brief trip years ago, but he has seen more of the country this time, more of its needs and more of the pluck of the people who here and there make beautiful green spots out of the desert. Cabinet members have likewise

learned much of value to them and of pos-

sible value to the country they have vis-

Every session of Congress has before it the important questions of irrigation and of caring for the short supply of water that falls. With the President disposed to aid in some material plan that may be pre-sented to Congress there would naturally be hope that the desires and purposes of the western people may be near realization. the western people may be near realization. Western representatives declare that a few millions of dollars, just a small part of that being spent in the Philippines, would be sufficient to build reservoirs that would hold millions of gallons of water and make thousands of acres of desert lands subject to agriculture. In most of the country the President traversed in the west the chief President traversed in the west the chief plan proposed is national aid for the build-ing of giant reservoirs that will catch and hold the voluminous quantities of water that sometimes fall in the winter season. The theory is that by the building of dams The theory is that by the building of dams and reservoirs the rivers that are dry in summer could be made to distribute water during the dry season. Many plans are proposed, but to the practical, unscientific mind in the west this appeals most forcibly. In one of his speeches in New Mexico the President spoke of the need of more water and appealed strongly to the sentiments of and appealed strongly to the sentiments of his hearers. It is thought to be probable that at the next session of Congress the western senators and representatives will strike heavier blows than ever before, and

widow of Thomas Nuckles, a soldier of the Union who served throughout the civil war in an Indiana regiment. The widow lives at Middleton, Mo. Her pension has been granted in conformity with the terms of the law of 1890, and thus carries the sum of \$8 a month to the widow and \$2 a month for each minor child. The aggregate of Mrs. Nuckles' pension is \$30 a month, she being the mother of ten minor children and the stepmother of one, making \$22 in pensions for the children and \$8 for the mother. Thomas Nuckles attended the Grand Army encampment in the fall of 1897. In November, 1897, he died, at the age of fifty-two years. One month after his death triplets were born to Mrs. Nuckies, and these she named Granville, Artie and Robert, the initials of the Chrisviolation of the statute. He was held un-der a bond of \$100.

Mr. Towne Going to New York.

the weather conditions are favorable they hope to be able to have the system completed in advance of the time set for its delivery to the officials of this place. Reports to the Pension Bureau. The officials of the bureau of pensions have been advised that the federal grand

jury at Indianapolis has returned an indictment against William H. Hammons, charged with pension frauds.

Hammons had received certain pension certificates in pledge for money loaned in violation of the statute. He was badd in the charge of the boys being G. A. R. Nuckles at the time of his death being fifty-two years old, it follows that he was being the statute of the statute of the charge of the boys being G. A. R. Nuckles at the time of his death being fifty-two years old, it follows that he was being the charge of the boys being G. A. R. Nuckles at the time of his death being fifty-two years old, it follows that he was being G. A. R. Nuckles at the time of his death being fifty-two years old, it follows that he was being G. A. R. Nuckles at the time of his death being fifty-two years old, it follows that he was being G. A. R. Nuckles at the time of his death being fifty-two years old, it follows that he was being G. A. R. Nuckles at the time of his death being fifty-two years old, it follows that he was being G. A. R. Nuckles at the time of his death being fifty-two years old, it follows that he was being G. A. R. Nuckles at the time of his death being fifty-two years old, it follows that he was being G. A. R. Nuckles at the time of his death being fifty-two years old, it follows that he was being G. A. R. Nuckles at the time of his death being fifty-two years old, it follows that he was being G. A. R. Nuckles at the time of his death being fifty-two years old, it follows that he was being G. A. R. Nuckles at the time of his death being fifty-two years old, it follows that he was being G. A. R. Nuckles at the time of his death being fifty-two years old, it follows that he was being G. A. R. Nuckles at the time of his death being fifty-two years old, it follows that he was being G. A. R. Nuckles at the time of his death being fifty-two years old, it follows that he was being G. A. R. Nuckles at the time of his death being fifty-two years old, it follows that he was being G. A. R. Nuckles at the heart was being G. A. R. Nuckles at the heart was being G. A. R. Nuckles at the heart wa charged with pension frauds.

William Black has been arrested at New Orleans, La., on the charge of impersonating a special examiner of the pension bureau, and, after a hearing before a United States commissioner, was committed to jail in default of bond, to await the action

of the grand jury.

Michael B. Doyle of National Soldiers' Home, Virginia who on May 21 was convicted of the charge of collecting illegal fees in pension claims in violation of section 4 of the act of June 27, 1890, has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term of

four months.

John A. Ford of Johnson City, Tenn. John A. Ford of Johnson City, Tenn., was arrested on May 22 on the charge of forging a pension check. He was given a preliminary hearing before T. A. Cox, United States commissioner, and, in default of \$1,000 bond, was committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

Brain fattgue relieved by Royal Headache Tablets. Harmies and effective.

that they will rely much on the sympathy and aid of the President. Widow Nuckles' Pension. A pension was granted today to the

A dispatch from Duluth, Minn., says: Former Senator Charles A. Towne will remove to New York the latter part of June, and will make that city his future home. Politics will be a secondary consideration with Mr. Towne for the next few years, it with Mr. Towne for the next few years, it is said. Mr. Towne left yesterday for New York upon business in connection with the new company he is promoting, and of which he will be the head. Mr. Towne and those associated with him have an option upon 3,000,000 acres of oil lands in Texas, and they are organizing to purchase and operate them.